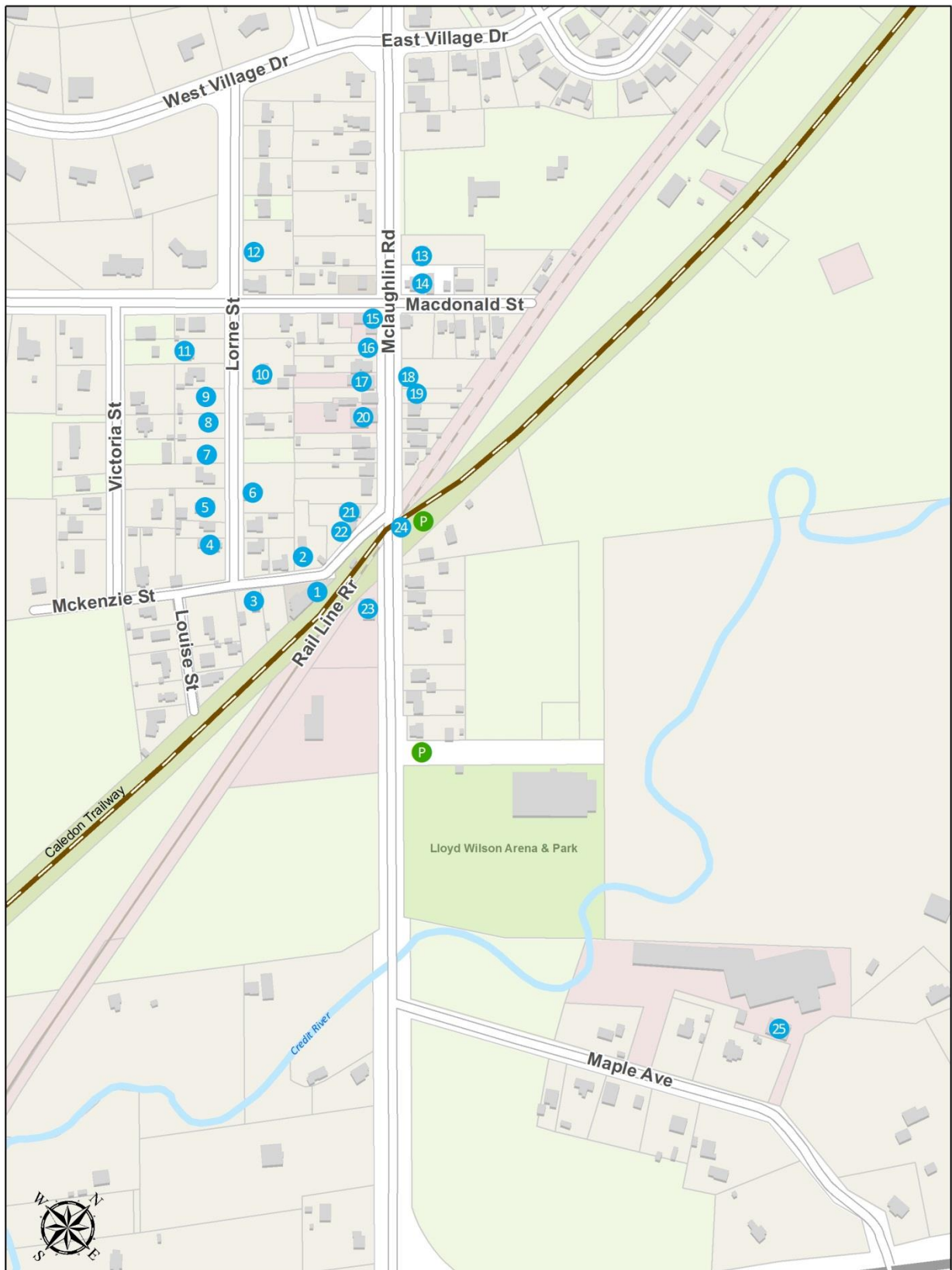


Heritage Caledon Walking Tour Series

Inglewood Tour



Please respect private property

A brief history...

After the survey of Caledon Township was completed in 1819, pioneers such as the Grahams, McColls, McCannells, Martins, Whites and McGregors settled in the area around present day Inglewood. They cleared the land, sharing common problems and interests.

In 1843, on the nearby Credit River, Thomas Corbett started building a dam and digging a mill race to provide water power to run what would be the Riverdale Woollen Mill. David Graham became a partner in the mill in 1860, and after a fire, reconstructed it in stone in 1871. By this time, Graham was Corbett's son-in-law. The mill attracted potential employees and their families to the area, thus boosting the local population. Early settlers discovered deposits of sandstone and dolomite nearby on the Niagara Escarpment. Joachim Hagerman opened a quarry in 1875, the first of several that followed to exploit these resources.

Transition of the area from a rural, agricultural settlement into a prosperous village in the 1880s stemmed from the siting of a railway junction in the late 1870s on land owned by David Graham. The Hamilton & Northwestern Railway arrived in 1877 and was crossed over by the Credit Valley Railway in 1878 at what was originally called Sligo Junction. The railways provided cheap and easily accessible transportation, for both locally quarried stone and manufactured goods of the woollen mill, to new and distant markets. Recognizing the economic stimulus of the railway, a general store and railway hotel were soon built, and in 1883 David Graham registered a formal village plan of subdivision around the railway junction. By 1886, a post office had opened and the village became known as Inglewood.

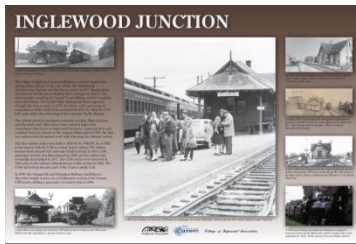
As the village grew, so did the need for houses. The village housing built in this period, much of it by Graham, reflected the Ontario Cottage form popular in that Victorian era. Most houses were built using local lumber from the William Thompson Planing Mill, a more affordable option than brick. These cottages usually featured a front verandah, a centre door symmetrically flanked by windows and a steep roof line with a front centre gable surrounding a gothic or arched window, the basic elements of the Victorian Gothic style. House patterns were readily available and local builders typically developed a vernacular style. In Inglewood, most homes were left unadorned, a style referred to locally as Rural or Carpenter's Gothic.

The increase in population gave rise to many small industries, and from the mid-1880s until 1910, Inglewood's commercial growth included several general stores, a blacksmith, a livery and wagon maker's shop, a butcher shop, a bakery, a general hardware and tinsmith business, a barber shop, glove factory, post office, library, and a branch office of the Northern Crown Bank.

Many of the village's original buildings still stand today and some continue to operate as commercial enterprises. The homes in the modern subdivision on North and South Riverdale Drive intentionally reflect Carpenter's Gothic style, helping to perpetuate the distinctive charm of historic Inglewood.

***Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act**

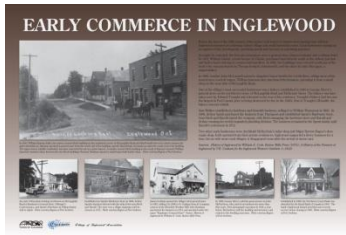
1a



Railway Platform along Caledon Trailway

Commemorative Plaque: Inglewood Junction

1b



Railway Platform along Caledon Trailway

Commemorative Plaque: Early Commerce in Inglewood

2



74 McKenzie Street Victorian Home

circa 1890s

Ella Trought and Herb Spratt were given this 1½ storey frame house for their marriage in 1916 and lived here together for over 50 years. Herb and his brother Harold ran the hardware store their father Arthur had operated. After Ella's death in 1970, her sister May Trought Nixon inherited the property. In 1973, it was sold to the current owners who built the rear addition in 1979 and have created the decorative exterior trim.

3



53 McKenzie Street Mill Workers Cottage

mid-1880s

This 1½ storey frame Ontario Cottage is built with a centre entry, steep centre gable and gothic window in a style known locally as Rural Gothic or Carpenter's Gothic. In 1905, Jacob Sithes purchased the house from mill owner David Graham. It was later sold to George Puckering, a thresher, who traveled with his machinery to thresh local farmers' crops. After 30 years and four children, he sold to Edward and Margaret Walsh in 1946.

4



10 Lorne Street

Edward Trought House

circa 1890

This 1½ storey Ontario Cottage with centre entry, steep centre gable and Gothic window is decorated with Victorian fretwork and Italianate brackets. It was owned by former teacher Edward Trought who managed the bake oven operations at the Malone (earlier Merry) General Store. Trought later built a larger bakery behind this house and business prospered as bread was shipped by rail to surrounding villages. After his son Charles took over, it became the largest bakery in Peel County. The bakery burned down in 1940, but the house remained in the Trought family until 1953.

5



20 Lorne Street

Henry Sithe House

circa 1912

This 'four square' house, one of only a few brick houses in the village, is built in the Edwardian Classical style characterized by an asymmetric floor plan, pyramidal hipped roof, large attic dormer and a full verandah. It was built for Annie Puckering and Henry Sithe, who was a railway foreman. Note the heavy limestone window lintels and sills. The house was inherited by William and Floriene Bracken in the 1950s.

6



25 Lorne Street William Maxwell House mid-1880s
Modern siding has replaced the original wood cladding of this frame Ontario Cottage, built to house mill workers. With a centre entry, symmetrically positioned windows, full verandah, steep centre gable and Gothic window, the style is referred to locally as Carpenter's Gothic. In 1888, mill owner David Graham sold it to local farmer, William Maxwell. Maxwell's son Dick and his wife Lucille Barshaw later became the second generation of the family to own this home.

7



34 Lorne Street Norman Davidson House circa 1910
This end gable Victorian frame house was built for Norman Davidson, who operated a barber shop immediately south of the Ramsey General Store on the main street. He and his wife Charlotte raised five children here, some of whom worked in the Riverdale Mill. Their son Drummond and his wife Iva retained ownership until it was sold to Fanny Newman in 1951. Note the full verandah and welcoming broad steps. The window shutters are original.

8



44 Lorne Street Thomas Birkhead House mid- 1880s
This frame Ontario Cottage with centre gable and Gothic window was built to house mill workers. In 1896, David Graham sold it to Thomas Birkhead who, in turn, sold it to Joseph Jaggs in 1899. Jaggs worked for the railway, living here with his wife Margaret Maxwell for almost 50 years. Their daughter Sophia managed the nearby Trought bake shop/tea room. In 1948, the house was sold to Russell and Eleta Karn.

9



50 Lorne Street McGregor House mid- 1880s
This 1½ storey frame Ontario Cottage with its centre entry, front verandah, steep front gable and simple Gothic window was built to house mill workers. It was built in the Carpenter's Gothic style. The estate of mill owner David Graham sold it to Duncan McGregor in 1912. It was later owned by David and Ella May Wilson. David Wilson grew up at 93 Lorne Street.

10



57 Lorne Street David Graham House circa 1864
This large 1½ storey frame house has evolved from David Graham's 1864 Ontario Cottage home. In 1887, he sold it to David and Ann Black. In 1909, English plumber and local hardware store owner Arthur Spratt purchased the cottage. After Spratt's death in 1928, his wife Catharine remained here with their son Harold who later married Clara Hill. Harold and his brother Herb operated the hardware store until 1972.

11



62 Lorne Street Victorian Gothic House circa 1895
This 1½ storey home shares the same Gothic style as many of the homes on Lorne Street except for the exterior, which is veneered in red brick with yellow brick detailing. It was likely built by John Armstrong. Note the centre gable with fretwork trim, centre entry and decorated verandah. The property has had a variety of owners, but is referred to locally as the McCannell House.

12



93 Lorne Street *Graham-Wilson-Pim House late 1870s

This 1½ storey, board and batten Ontario cottage was built by mill owner David Graham to house mill workers. In 1909 it was purchased by Jesse Wilson and his wife Maggie. Living here for close to 60 years, they raised eight children, kept cows and chickens, grew vegetables and maintained fruit trees. The stone out-building was once used as a residence.

13



15697 McLaughlin Road Methodist Manse circa 1894

This red brick 2 storey manse was built by David Graham to house the minister for the adjacent church. Note its L-shaped Edwardian Classical style with pyramidal hipped roof and partially enclosed verandah, which wraps around the house. After church union in 1925, it became the United Church manse. The house is now a rental income property for the Inglewood United Church.

14



15673 McLaughlin Road Methodist Church circa 1888

The families of McBride, Graham, McLeod and Jameson were instrumental in building this Victorian Gothic church with its red and yellow brickwork, 'trillium' patterned gable end brackets and inset date stone. It was renovated in 1929 with the addition of electricity and leaded glass windows. Of particular note is the south-facing stained glass window as well as the Gothic window above the front entry door. It became Inglewood United Church after church union in 1925 and continues to minister to the village population.

15



15666 McLaughlin Road General Store circa 1910

Modern exterior siding hides this 2 storey building's original rusticated concrete block, a popular early 20th century building material. Built for William Ramsey, it housed his general store and various small businesses. Later in the century a glove factory operated on the upper floor. For 70 years, until 1989, the building was also home to a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. In 2006, new owners renovated and re-clad the building.

16



15654 McLaughlin Road Butcher Shop early 1900s

In 1886, butcher John McCannell started in business, selling most of his meat from a covered wagon. His slaughter house was situated beside the Credit River. William Jameson purchased the business and opened a butcher shop in this small, rusticated concrete block building. After operations ceased in the mid-1900s, it became a single family dwelling for a succession of owners.

17

**15648 McLaughlin Road** Hardware Store

circa 1890

Sam Walker built this store and started a hardware and tinsmith business. Arthur Spratt bought it in 1908, adding plumbing parts and equipment to the hardware inventory. After this family run business closed in 1972, the building was converted to a single family dwelling. Modifications to the original structure have occurred, but the original building frame remains untouched.

18

**15651 McLaughlin Road** Tailor Shop

mid-1880s

Originally housing the business of the local tailor Archibald McKechnie, this Ontario Cottage has been home to many small businesses including a beauty parlour and lastly a dressmaker/tailor. It has subsequently been converted and restored to a single family home.

19

**15641 McLaughlin Road** Northern Crown Bank

mid-1880s

In 1906, due to the large number of local businesses such as the quarries and the mill, the Northern Crown Bank opened a branch office in this Ontario Cottage with its decorative Victorian Gothic trim details. The branch was absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1918, and shortly after moved to a more secure location across the street at #15666. This small branch office was open one day a week, closing its doors in 1989. Note the centre gable trim, Gothic window and decorative spool trim on the full verandah.

20

**15640 McLaughlin Road** General Store

circa 1882

Built by James Graham, this Victorian Gothic style building was Inglewood's first general store. It stocked all that was needed by the community in daily produce and dry goods. Starting in 1886, it also housed Inglewood's post office with Graham as postmaster. Kauffmans later owned the store, serving as postmasters for many decades. The building, run as a general store until early in the 21st century, is now home to 'Caledon Hills Cycling' and a rendezvous for avid bike enthusiasts. Note the original tin ceilings and pine floors.

21

**15612 McLaughlin Road** General Store

1886 date-stone

George Merry built this red brick, hip roofed general store and located a bake-oven at the rear. Demand for bread grew, and by the turn of the century, Edward Trought took over the bakery business, moving it to his own property. The general store had a succession of owners, finally closing in the 1960s. Various businesses have occupied the store since then. Note the date stone, brick façade, paired brackets and the verandah's decorative spool-work trim.

22

**15654 McKenzie Street** Women's Institute

circa 1890s

In the 1920s, this small frame building was a bake shop/tea room owned by Charles Trought and run by Sophia Jaggs. In 1928, it housed the Women's Institute, an organization which played an integral part in the life of the village and surrounding area. It later housed the local library until 1983. Since then, a succession of small businesses has occupied the building.

23



15596 McLaughlin Road Railway Hotel built 1881

Built by innkeeper William Linfoot from local clay-fired bricks, this railway hotel, later called the 'Inglewood Hotel', was the centre point for the social needs of the village as well as catering to commercial travelers. The brick addition to the south was added at a later date. Renovated in the 1980s and converted to a General Store in the early 2000s, it continues as a focal point for visitors and locals alike, offering food and gifts.

24



East of McLaughlin Road Caledon Trailway established 1992

This branch of the Canadian National Railway (originally the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway) was closed in 1960 and its tracks removed in 1982. Subsequently purchased by the Town of Caledon, the rail bed has become the Caledon Trailway which extends from Terra Cotta through Palgrave to Highway #9. The Trailway is part of both the Trans Canada Trail and, most recently, the Greenbelt Cycling Route. The former Canadian Pacific Railway line (originally the Credit Valley Railway) is still in use for a short-line freight service from Orangeville and for the 'Credit Valley Explorer' excursion train.

25



104 Maple Avenue *Riverdale Woollen Mill circa 1871

Originally a frame structure built in the mid-1840s by miller Thomas Corbett after he had completed damming the Credit River and building a mill race, this woollen mill became highly successful and was a major employer for the village. In 1860, David Graham, later Corbett's son-in-law, became a partner in the business. After a fire in 1871, Graham reconstructed the mill using local stone. In 1954, the mill was converted to plastics manufacturing as 'Graham Products'. The mill structure continues to be owned by the Graham family, has been restored and is leased to the 'Riverdale Fitness Mill' as well as a building materials distribution company.

A 40th Anniversary Project of Heritage Caledon in 2016

Information courtesy of the Village of Inglewood Association

Technical, mapping and heritage support from the Town of Caledon

